

Secretary of the embassy in his own office, Secretary Day, a short visit to the White House to learn the President's wishes in the matter. The latter immediately consented to accept the suggestion and Mr. Day hastened to inform his principal that the President would receive him at the White House at 4 o'clock.

At the appointed hour a driving rain storm prevailed, obliging all the parties to resort to carriages for transportation to the White House. Secretary Day came first, under a large, portable umbrella, enclosing copies of the protocol of the proclamation to be issued by the President stopping hostilities and some other necessary papers. He was accompanied by Assistant Secretary Moore, Second Assistant Secretary Allen, and Third Assistant Secretary Corbin. They were shown immediately into the cabinet room, where the President sat in waiting. He had invited to be present Assistant Secretaries Pringle and Cortelyou and Lieutenant Colonel Montgomery.

When Ambassador Cambon reached the White House it was just 3.55 o'clock, five minutes in advance. The appointed hour, however, was still violent and the ambassador abandoned his usual custom of alighting at the outer gates of the executive grounds. He was escorted by the Porter Corbin, passing through a cordon of newspaper men before he and Secretary Theibaut were ushered inside. They went direct to the cabinet room, where the cabinet room on the upper floor.

At 4.05 they were announced to the waiting party in the cabinet room and were ushered into the presence of the President. The exchange of diplomatic courtesies, no unnecessary loss of time occurred, and Assistant Secretary of State Corbin, on the part of the United States, and Secretary Theibaut, on the part of Spain, retired to a window where there was a critical formal examination of the protocol. This inspection was attempted to be retained by the United States, but the other to become the property of Spain. The text is handsomely engraved in a running Old English script. Each copy of the protocol is printed in double column French and English alongside for easy comparison as to the exactness of translation. The two copies are alike, except that the one held by this government has the English text in the first column and the signature of Secretary Day ahead of that of the ambassador while the copy transmitted to Spain has French in the first column and the signature of M. Cambon ahead of that of Secretary Day.

The protocol to be sent to Spain was accompanied by the credentials, issued by President McKinley, specially empowering the secretary of state to affix his signature to the document.

The authorization was brief and in type writing save for the President's signature. Later a copy of the protocol and the protocol to be accompanied by the written credentials of the Spanish government sent to M. Cambon and bearing the signature of Queen Regent. The cable despatches of the day conferred full authority to sign the protocol, and stated that the written authorization would be in the name of the King. Prior to the ceremony of today, M. Theibaut showed the cable to Secretary Day and it was accepted as such by the ambassador. The written authorization arrives it will be presented to the state department to accompany the protocol.

The examination of the protocol was satisfactory and the document was handed to M. Cambon and then to Secretary Day, who signed the document in order to each side of the two copies. Then the last detail in making the protocol binding was administered by Assistant Secretary Corbin, who read the protocol in the name of the King. Prior to the ceremony of today, M. Theibaut showed the cable to Secretary Day and it was accepted as such by the ambassador. The written authorization arrives it will be presented to the state department to accompany the protocol.

Throughout the ceremony all but the two signers remained standing. M. Cambon in signing for Spain, occupied the seat which Secretary of the Navy Long now away on a vacation, usually occupied. The President stood at the left hand corner at the head of the great cabinet table, Secretary Day, M. Theibaut and M. Cambon in the order named, on the left side of the table. The rest of the party were standing in other parts of the room.

No credentials were produced during the meeting at the White House, the President accepting Secretary Day's assurance that this had been settled by his satisfaction of the document. It was 4.23 o'clock when the final signatures were attached to the protocol, and, within the knowledge of all the officials present, this was the last detail in making the protocol binding. The President then signed the protocol and it was signed by the ambassador. The ceremony was concluded, and the President then called for the proclamation which he had signed and read up the pending hostilities and signed it in the presence of M. Cambon, who expressed his appreciation of the action. Without delay, Acting Secretary Allen hastened to the telephone and directed that cable messages immediately be sent to all of the naval commanders in the Philippines, Samoa, Guam, and the various commanders at the navy yards and stations, to cease hostilities immediately.

There is a despatch boat at Hong Kong, and it is believed that it can reach Gen. Merritt in 48 hours at top speed. On the part of the army, the Secretary of War, General Corbin, rushed across to the war department, where he immediately issued orders which he had prepared in advance to the military commanders to cease their operations. The state department notified all diplomatic and consular agents of the action taken.

All the formalities having been disposed of, the President spent half an hour chatting with those present, and then at 4.55 the rain still continuing in force, the ambassador and his secretary entered their carriage and were driven to the embassy.

The pen which was used by Secretary Day in signing the protocol, was given to Chief Clerk Michael of the state department, who placed it in a safe. Theibaut secured that used by the French ambassador. Upon emerging from the White House, Secretary Day received the warmest congratulations of the persons present upon the conclusion of the protocol. He stated that the peace commissioners who are to draw up the treaty, will not be appointed for several days, but declined to indicate who they would be.

A PRIZE WRECKED.

Schooner Salvo Maria Runs On to Shoals Near Key West.

Key West, August 12.—6 p. m.—The two-masted Spanish schooner Salvo Maria, of about 20 tons, was wrecked last night on the shoals of the western dry docks, nine miles southwest of Key West. She is a total loss. The ten men on board were taken off today by the government tug Accomac, and brought here. They are boatwain's mate McManus and seven men, including Capt. Palloante, who owned the boat, her crew of four and two of the captain's friends, who were designated as passengers.

The Salvo Maria was captured by the Hornet off Francis Key, near the Isle of Pines, last Saturday night. She was in ballast, carrying only the personal effects of the Spaniards aboard her. The Hornet took the schooner in tow until last Wednesday morning, when a stiff breeze came up and it was decided to send her in under her own sail. The prize crew consisting of McManus, McKeown and Foley was put aboard and the Hornet left her and proceeded to Key West, arriving there the same night. The schooner was about 90 miles southwest of here. All went well until 11 o'clock last night, when the Salvo Maria, under full sail, was struck by the shoals southwest of here. At that moment the schooner was in a moment's warning. Several holds were stove in her hull and she filled with water up to the deck line. The vessel and the crew were in the night, however, but fortunately the wind and weather were favorable, and being well supplied with food, the men suffered no great hardship. The Spanish passengers grew fractious and insisted that something be done to relieve the situation. To check any possibility of trouble, Secretary McKim promptly thrust a revolver into the Spaniard's face and warned him that if he did not keep quiet he would blow his head off. The men proved to be of the Spanish was thenceforth mute. Early in the morning the pilot boat Glance, Samuel Welton, came upon the wrecked vessel and offered to bring her to Key West; but in spite of the perils and discomforts of the situation, McManus answered that his orders were to take the ship in and he would not leave her.

The pilot boat returned and reported to Commodore Remy, who sent a tug to the rescue. The tug arrived at the wrecked vessel, but after several futile efforts it was decided that she was too far gone to warrant further trouble and after her crew had been transferred, the water-logged schooner was abandoned.

MARRIOTT EXPECTS A WAR.

New York, August 12.—Rt. Hon. Sir William Marriott, the British privy councillor, who arrived today, at a concert given on board the steamship Campana during the voyage, expressed his views regarding an alliance between the United States and Great Britain and of the trouble between his country and Russia. "We don't want an alliance," said Sir William, "but what we do want is a good understanding between the two nations. England is anxious to avoid a war with the United States, as the two countries are Anglo-Saxon. The question of the settlement of the boundary between them should be settled by arbitration. England and America with a good understanding between them is a strong probability that England and Russia will soon go to war. It has been brewing for a long time and must come. The President should settle the boundary existing between royal families of these countries. Russia will not fight quite as hard as England when the crisis comes."

CORTES WILL RATIFY TREATY.

London, August 12.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times confirms the earlier statement that the text of the protocol was only received on Thursday evening, says: "Some difficulty arose in the cabinet over the competency of M. Cambon to sign the protocol. As it is quite certain that the Cortes will ratify the treaty, President McKinley acted wisely in giving undue prominence to this question. There is no conceivable doubt that Senor Sagasta will get the requisite sanction for concluding peace. Whether he will ask for it in one or two installments is a question of parliamentary strategy. A member of the cabinet assures me that it has not yet been decided."

NEWS CENSOR OUT OF JOBS.

Washington, August 12.—Restrictions placed by the government during the war upon communication by cable will be removed practically tomorrow. Directions were issued this evening to the censors at Key West and at New York to be as lenient as possible in the handling of messages, pending the receipt of definite instructions.

THE BERLIN AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, August 12.—The transport Berlin, from Santiago, de Cuba, which was detained at the port of Key West, is now on board the ship. On board are Col. Charles Dick, the Ohio Republican leader; Capt. McKittick, who gained the flag with Santiago; Dr. Goodfellow and Capt. Mason of Gen. Shafter's staff. Col. Scully, quartermaster in charge here, expects to go the Berlin away with his Texas inmates tomorrow.

A CARD.

We guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and will refund the money to any one who is not satisfied after using it. It is the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints, both for children and adults. For sale by D. W. Ward, W. Stevens, 107 Portland St., King St. Raymond, Cumberland Mills, Wm. O'Leary, 921 Congress St., H. P. S. Gould, Congress Square Hotel.

RACING AT SAUGUS.

Saugus, Mass., August 12.—Despite the heaviness of the track the racing at Old Saugus track today was good and nearly all the heats were close and exciting. The 2.20 class, Peter Turvey and Chick and a head in the lead, but was set back for crowding and the heat given to Turvey. The race went over until tomorrow. The 2.21 class was an easy win for Greenbrino.

TIME IT WAS.

Adjutant Gen. Richards Asks That First Maine Be Moved.

Augusta, August 12.—Adjutant General Richards has telegraphed the war department asking that the first Maine volunteers be sent to some camp in the North as their sick list is alarming, many dying of fever.

SITUATION DISCUSSED QUIETLY.

Relief Felt in Spain That Convocation of Cortes Was Not Demanded.

Madrid, August 12.—Midnight.—The protocol will be published simultaneously in the official gazettes here and in Washington. The papers discuss the situation quietly and great relief is felt in government and court circles that President McKinley has not demanded a convocation of the Cortes to approve the peace preliminaries. The Cortes will not now be summoned until autumn by which time it is expected the agitation of the extremists will have cooled down and the country have become more inclined to accept accomplished facts.

The commission to meet in the West Indies will be composed, it is understood of military officers; and it is believed here that in connection with the war for commercial treaties and for a recognition by the United States or Cuba of a portion of the Cuban debt.

The government that Senor Moret, former minister for the colonies, may provide over the Paris commission is not very popular. Various names are mentioned in connection with the commission's personnel but nothing as yet has been settled as to this.

Senor Sagasta has again assured the Cortes that he does not fear Carlist trouble; and the Carlist themselves appear to recognize that the country is not in the temper that would warrant the outbreak of a civil war, speculating on the return of the discontented repatriated army, hoping for mischief there.

ADMIRAL KIRKLAND DEAD.

Passes Away at Crowning Moment of Nation's Triumph.

Vallejo, Cal., August 12.—Rear Admiral Kirkland, commander of the Mare Island Navy Yard, died this morning. Rear Admiral William A. Kirkland, retired from service while commanding of the Mare Island navy yard, but a few years ago, and had served in the navy nearly half a century. He was born in North Carolina and was appointed to the navy from that state July 4, 1850. On March 18, 1858, he was commissioned as a lieutenant and in 1862 commissioned as lieutenant commander. He served under Commodore Porter in the capture of the combined movements of the military and naval forces against the City of Mobile, which resulted in the capture of the city and the surrender of the rebel fleet. He commanded the steamer Wasp of the South Atlantic squadron from 1890 to 1892, and was promoted captain in 1893. In 1895 he was promoted commodore and in 1897 he was promoted rear admiral. He was stationed at the Norfolk navy yard. He was commissioned a commodore in 1897 and was later promoted to acting rear admiral and assigned to the European station. On March 1, 1898, he was promoted to his present rank of rear admiral. He was ordered to the Mare Island navy yard in May, 1898.

CHINA IN RUSSIA'S GRASP

And the English Papers Are Correspondingly Indignant.

London, August 12.—The morning papers express the growing indignation of the country with the position of affairs in China.

The Daily Graphic says: "If this state of things continues the guns will go off of themselves." The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, who professes to divulge the terms of a long existing secret treaty between China and Russia, says: "It is nothing less than an offensive alliance. China undertakes to regard Russia as having a preponderating influence in all questions of commercial and internal politics, while Russia will support China against all enemies in international relations. Russia finances China in international developments, and China grants Russia preferential rates in certain areas; and railroads built in the joint interests of the two countries will be under Russian practical control."

"Russia will assist China in developing her military and naval forces as an ally will co-operate with Russia as an ally." "This treaty has been in abeyance since Li Hung Chang visited the czar. It has become operative at the present moment in respect to the Peking-Hankow and Niu Chang contracts is suggestive. The French press comments on the situation, and the newspapers at Berlin and Vienna are at no pains to hide their satisfaction at the discontinuance of England."

The commission regarding the project of an Anglo-American alliance as chimerical. These journals consider that the United States have had enough of war, the present, and they do not care to see Great Britain anything more than a moral support in China. Therefore, they argue, England is not likely to pick a quarrel with Russia, but will content herself with seeking compensation elsewhere.

ROUGH RIDERS ARRIVE.

New York, August 12.—A detachment of 153 Rough Riders, consisting of men from troops A, D, I and K, which arrived at Jersey City last evening on route to Montauk Point, were ordered by General Young, commander of Camp Wicketon, to remain in Jersey City until the camp put in readiness to receive them. Among the party were six men who were suffering from malarial fever. They were taken to the city hospital, while the rest of the detachment were quartered in the fourth regiment armory.

GARCIA SUSPENDS.

New York, August 12.—A special despatch from Santiago says that work has been suspended at the military operations of General Garcia of military operations by thirty days, that that Garcia has given his men permission to go home with instructions to report to him at the end of that time.

MORE PAYMASTERS FOR MANILA.

Washington, August 12.—The war department has decided to send more paymasters to Manila. They will take a million dollars with them to pay the troops in the Philippines. A million dollars also will be sent to pay the troops in Porto Rico. The paymaster at Santiago will be sent over to Porto Rico to disburse the money.

CERVERA LEAVES ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolis, Md., August 12.—Admiral Cervera and several officers of his staff left here this afternoon, under special permission from Washington, to visit the Spanish prisoners at Portsmouth, N. H.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Address to House of Commons Which Met Yesterday Forenoon.

London, August 12.—The House of Commons met today at 10.30 a. m. A host of questions on the subject of China elicited little information except that Mr. Balfour declined to pledge the government to prevent the ratification of the Franco-Belgian-Pekin-Hankow concession. But he promised that in the event of British capitalists purchasing railroad concessions obtained by French or Belgian syndicates in China, His Majesty's government would support and assist them. The House then passed its third reading and the session was suspended until 2.30 p. m., when Parliament will be prorogued.

The Queen's speech at the prorogation is as follows: "My Lords and Gentlemen—My relations with other nations continue friendly. I have witnessed with the deepest sorrow the hostilities which have taken place between Spain and the United States, two nations to which my empire is bound in many ties of affection and traditions."

"The changes which have taken place in the territorial relations of other powers with the United States have led me to conclude agreements whereby the harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei and certain positions adjacent to my colony of Hong Kong were leased to the government of China. I trust these arrangements will conduce to the maintenance of his independence and the security of his empire and will be favorable to the development of the extensive commerce carried on between the peoples of Great Britain and China."

Paragraph 3 refers to the guaranteeing, in conjunction with Russia and France, of the loan to enable Greece to pay the Turkish war indemnity.

The fourth paragraph expresses satisfaction at the conclusion of the convention with France, finally settling West African questions.

The speech then refers to the arrangements made to establish at an early date penny postage between the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland and elsewhere, makes reference to the plague in India, and concludes:

"I am thankful that bountiful harvests have been gathered throughout the empire, and that the internal and external of the country are rapidly recovering from the depression caused by the famine. Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the defence of my empire. The sacrifices asked of you are severe, but no greater than the exigencies of the situation demand."

"My lords and gentlemen, I have seen with much gratification that you have added to the state of the empire, by the payment of the claim of indemnity. The payment was made at the request of the Japanese government. The Japanese imbrigo of 1897 has been settled by the payment of \$75,000 to Japan. The making the payment the Hawaiian government did not admit the justice of the claim or right of Japan to indemnity. The payment was made at the request of the Hawaiian government. The Japanese imbrigo of 1897 has been settled by the payment of \$75,000 to Japan. The making the payment the Hawaiian government did not admit the justice of the claim or right of Japan to indemnity. The payment was made at the request of the Hawaiian government. The Japanese imbrigo of 1897 has been settled by the payment of \$75,000 to Japan. The making the payment the Hawaiian government did not admit the justice of the claim or right of Japan to indemnity. 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